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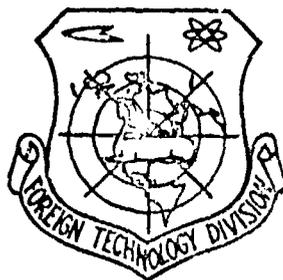
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



V. I. LENIN AND SOVIET MILITARY SCIENCE  
(Selected Portion)

by

N. N. Azovtsev



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# UNEDITED MACHINE TRANSLATION

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V. I. LENIN AND SOVIET MILITARY SCIENCE  
(Selected Portion)

By: N. N. Azovtsev

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U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	<i>А а</i>	A, a	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	R, r
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	B, b	С с	<i>С с</i>	S, s
В в	<i>В в</i>	V, v	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	T, t
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	G, g	У у	<i>У у</i>	U, u
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	D, d	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	F, f
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	Kh, kh
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Zh, zh	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	Ts, ts
З з	<i>З з</i>	Z, z	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	Ch, ch
И и	<i>И и</i>	I, i	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	Sh, sh
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Y, y	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	Shch, shch
К к	<i>К к</i>	K, k	Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	L, l	Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	Y, y
М м	<i>М м</i>	M, m	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	'
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	N, n	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	E, e
О о	<i>О о</i>	O, o	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	Yu, yu
П п	<i>П п</i>	P, p	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Ya, ya

\*ye initially, after vowels, and after ь, ы; e elsewhere.  
When written as ё in Russian, transliterate as yë or ë.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English	Russian	English	Russian	English
sin	sin	sh	sinh	arc sh	sinh <sup>-1</sup>
cos	cos	ch	cosh	arc ch	cosh <sup>-1</sup>
tg	tan	th	tanh	arc th	tanh <sup>-1</sup>
ctg	cot	cth	coth	arc cth	coth <sup>-1</sup>
sec	sec	sch	sech	arc sch	sech <sup>-1</sup>
cosec	csc	csch	csch	arc csch	csch <sup>-1</sup>

Russian	English
rot	curl
lg	log

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#### SOVIET MILITARY SCIENCE IN THE CONTEMPORARY STAGE.

At the end of 1953 was begun new stage in the development of Soviet military science. It is characterized by the basic, qualitative change in the means of waging war, beginning to which was established by acceptance on the armament of our army of nuclear weaponry. For the pasts since then of seventeen years, because of the constant concern of the Communist Party and its central committee, Soviet government about strengthening of the defense power of our native land in military science occurred basic revolutionary transformations.

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On the basis of outstanding achievements in the field of science and technology and steadily growing economy of the country within a comparatively short period was organized the mass production of nuclear weaponry, is started by wide front missile production of different classes and designations/purposes. In these years

continuously they were improved and were created the new models of different types of weaponry and combat materiel. Wide development underwent radio electronics and automation.

However, in the first years of basic revolutionary transformations in military science before Soviet military science arose the fundamentally new and crucial tasks, which could be successfully solved on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, military-theoretical legacy of V. I. Lenin, accounting of the military experience of the past. Without this it was not possible to advance military science, to deeply interpret all that is new, which appeared in military science.

New conditions required the new theoretical conclusions/derivations in the region of Marxist-Leninist theory, including in the teaching about the war and the army. The important contribution to a Marxist-Leninist teaching about the war and the armies introduced the XX, XXII and XXIII congresses of CPSU, and also conference of the representatives of the Communist and worker's parties in 1957, 1960 and 1969. This relates, first of all, to the scientific definition of contemporary epoch as transient from capitalism to socialism, epoch of the downfall of imperialism and triumph of socialism on the world-wide scale, to the disclosure/expansion of the essence of two opposite trends of

contemporary development: reinforcing of the danger of unleashing by the imperialists of new world war and build-up/growth of the possibility of its prevention. The first tendency is connected with the imperialism, the source of all wars in our time, and the second leans on the forces of the progress headed by the world socialist bloc. The might of the USSR, socialist countries and all anti-imperialist forces is defined in the theses of the CC CPSU "50 years of the great October Socialist Revolution" as the most important factor of the international policy. All this leads to a deeper theoretical disclosure/expansion of the relationship/ratio of war and policy, revolution and war, about which testifies scientific definition/determination by the party of the socio-political and military-technological character of modern war, the definition/determination of the ways contemporary military building, development of Soviet military science.

In the postwar years Soviet military science took a step far forward. Content and direction of military science studies were determined by the tasks of further increase in the defensive capacity of our country, reinforcing of might and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces in the new situation, by the basic changes in military science, caused by the appearance of the nuclear rocket weaponry.

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In its creative searches/scannings Soviet military science proceeded from the military policy of our party whose essence consists in the conditions of the violent revolutionary restoration of the world, existence and struggle of two opposite world systems, unprecedented progress of science and technology making of that everything necessary for assuring the safety of Soviet state; for constant readiness of our armed forces for the repulsion of the surprise attack of enemy, the rout of any aggressor.

Being guided by the resolutions of the CC CPSU and Soviet government for military questions, Soviet military science correctly opened the character of modern war. Is carried out the theoretical and practical development of the ways of conducting the combat operations both under the conditions of applying of nuclear weaponry and conventional means. Is carried out the number of valuable studies on the urgent questions of military theory. Particular attention Soviet military science gives to the development of the methods of every possible increase in the combat readiness of the military forces, reliable repulsion of the surprise attack of enemy, disruption/separation of his aggressive intentions. Our military science in a new way determined role and tasks of branches of the armed forces in achieving of the goals of war, opened forms and

methods of military cooperation with the socialist countries.

Its basic tasks in the contemporary stage they are:

- definition/determination of the circle of experiments, taking into account the processes of differentiation and integration of sciences generally in the course of the scientific and technical progress and especially in the conditions of revolution in military science;

- explanation of the manifestation of the laws of the armed struggle under the conditions of applying the nuclear weaponry;

- classification in quite military science: the subordination of its composite/compound branches, their cooperation and the relationship/ratio:

- resolving general/common/total methodological problems on the basis of Marxism-Leninism;

- the appraisal of potential enemy, the critical study of military theory and ideology of imperialism and struggle with them, struggle for the cleanliness of Marxist-Leninist military theory, against the dogmatism and the adventurism in the military affairs;

- accounting of economic, moral, military and scientific and technical potentials in the aspects of entire military science and its fields;

- development of recommendations for the Soviet military doctrine and the teaching about the war and the army.

Lenin's ideas about the defense of the socialist fatherland, developed by it the principles of Soviet military science were leaders for the Communist Party in all development stages of Soviet state.

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Under the contemporary conditions, enriched by new conclusions/derivations and by situations they compose the firm basis of the military activity of the countries of the Warsaw Pact '‘.

FOOTNOTE '‘. See V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 40, page 98-99. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The activity of the united command element and national command

elements of the armed forces leans both on unity of Marxist-Leninist ideology and military theory and on unity of material and technical base, it is based on unity of military-theoretical views, identical approach to the appraisal of the processes of international life, identical understanding of laws of military art and tasks of military cooperation.

Before Soviet military science arose the fundamentally new and crucial tasks, which could be successfully solved only on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, military-theoretical legacy of V. I. Lenin, accounting of the military experience of the past.

Of course under the contemporary conditions it is not possible to solve the problem of the construction of the Soviet Armed Forces and to develop/process the problems of military science, to seek out new ways and the form of the conduct of combat operations on the basis only of the experience of past wars. V. I. Lenin taught that together with the accounting of the experience of the past one ought not to forget new in the development of military technology, to in every possible way use all achievements<sup>11</sup>.

FOOTNOTE<sup>11</sup>. See V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 11, page 269-270; v 26, page 75; v 36, page 116. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Basic changes in military science confirmed viability of Leninist ideas in the development of Soviet military science under the contemporary conditions.

Soviet military science, following the Leninist principle of unity of the way in the region of theory and practical activity, it showed high art of the dialectical accounting of revolutionary changes in military science and at the same time it gave an example of the enormous significance of military theory, its further development on the basis of rapid scientific and technical progress.

The problem of a deep study and comprehension of new phenomena and conformities with the law in military science, the appearing in the course basic revolutionary transformations in to military science, the appearing in the course basic revolutionary transformations in military science, concerning the entire sharpness is posed by our party. In the solution of this question it was guided by the instruction of V. I. Lenin about the fact that "the marxist must consider live life, precise facts of reality, but not to continue to be caught for the theory of yesterday...." ".

FOOTNOTE " ". V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 31, p 134.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

This situation completely relates to the activity of our party in the field of creative use and development of Leninist ideas in the most important problems of Soviet military science.

In the new historical stage occurred further increase in the role of the Communist Party as by leader and directing force of the Soviet army and navy, were enlarged the scales of her activity in the development of military science generally and military science in particular.

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Creatively developing Marxism-Leninism on questions of war and peace, the party formulated the most important new situations and the conclusions/derivations, which give the theoretical basis of the military policy of our state. The XXII and XXIII Party Congresses which enriched the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the war and armies by new theoretical situations, confirmed that our party in the development of contemporary military science goes by correct Leninist course.

Under the contemporary conditions the scales and the tasks of theoretical work even more grow/rise. Therefore theory must henceforth lay route/path to the practice, provide strictly

scientific approach to the leadership of all regions of Soviet people's life, including in military science. and now timely resounds the Leninist situation: not to remove/take theoretical questions, but to raise practice to the height of the theoretical elucidation of the tasks, to conduct the objective analysis of the development of work, the accounting of all it is plus and minuses '7.

FOOTNOTE '7. See V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 35, p 172, 202. ENDFOOTNOTE.

In its approach to the military theory and military science the party is guided by the following basic requirements:

- correctness to Marxism-Leninism in the solution of all questions of military science, the consistent defense of its principles, decisive struggle with any attempts at its revision/examination;

- Leninist alliance of the policy and science, carried out by CPSU on the basis of creative Marxism-Leninism, including in the military affairs;

- creative development of Marxist-Leninist situations on questions of military theory, their enrichment in accordance with

those revolutionary transformations which occur in military science at present;

- indissoluble bond of military science with the practice, their organic unity;

- work like Lenin, support to the creative activity of military personnel in the development of military science.

The victory over Hitler Germany and militarist Japan in the last war, the successes of military construction, especially in recent years, with the entire force confirm that precisely this approach to the military-theoretical situations of V. I. Lenin is singularly accurate.

Especially vividly pronounced the permanent significance of Leninist ideological heritage in the measures of the party in the region of the scientific and technical progress, in organization and conducting of the military-technological policy.

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V. I. Lenin brilliantly evaluated the social consequences of a scientific-technical revolution, which raised a question about the

historical nonconformity of capitalism, of ever more converted into the brake social and scientific and technical progress ''.

FOOTNOTE ''. See V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 24, p 17. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Contemporary capitalism with its policy of war brakes the possibilities unprecedented in the history in the assimilation of the boundless scopes of universe, in the creation of people's innumerable material and spiritual riches. Specifically, imperialism forces the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, all peoples of the world to spend colossal efforts/forces and means to organization and content of the armed forces for the defense of peace, its freedom and independence from the imperialistic aggressors. For this very reason soon after the termination of the Great Patriotic War when still occurred the restoration/reduction of national economy, to the Soviet people must solve the most difficult problem of the production of the nuclear weaponry and the rockets/missiles committed.

Work in nuclear physics in our country was begun with wide front as early as the 30's and continued prior to the beginning of the Great Patriotic War; the students of academician A. F. Joffe - I. V. Kurchatov, L. D. Landau and other outstanding Soviet scientists and engineers determined main direction/axis in the resolution of

this problem. The attack of German fascism seriously halted the work initiated. However, in spite of the difficulty of war, the party and government at the end of 1942 considered as the possible to continue work in nuclear physics scientific leadership of which was charged to I. V. Kurchatov. As notes one of its companions-in-arms - academician A. P. Aleksandrov, Central Committee of the party and Soviet government constantly and widely supported work on the "atomic problem" and they exerted scientists the necessary aid ''.

FOOTNOTE ''. "October and scientific progress", v 1, M, 1967, p 199.  
ENDFOOTNOTE.

The work of scientific installations, industrial ministries, of design bureaus it coordinated and guided the specially created government organ which headed B. L. Vannikov and where entered A. P. Zavenyagin, V. A. Malyshev, M. G. Pervukhin, Ye. P. Slavskiy ''.

FOOTNOTE ''. Ibid , p 200. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Under the direct leadership of TsK within the exclusively short period was created powerful/thick atomic industry and organized mass production of the nuclear weaponry. On 29 August, 1949, was tested aerial bomb with the nuclear charge, and on 12 August, 1953, it is earlier than in the USA, was produced bomb testing with the

thermonuclear charge.

In parallel with the solution of basic task - by the creation of nuclear and thermonuclear weaponry - were developed shipboard power plants on nuclear fuel for the underwater and surface ships, atomic power plants<sup>'1</sup>.

FOOTNOTE<sup>'1</sup>. The "combat route of the Soviet Navy". M., 1967, p 544.  
ENDFOOTNOTE.

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With the creation of nuclear weaponry were simultaneously searched for the most effective means of its delivery to the target. This means acknowledged rockets/missiles and were accepted measures for their development and mass production<sup>'2</sup>.

FOOTNOTE<sup>'2</sup>. B. T. Surikov. Combat employment of rockets/missiles. M., 1965, p 35-37. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The use/application of rockets/missiles as the means of the delivery/procurement of nuclear weapons marked the appearance of a fundamentally new type of weaponry - nuclear rocket. The nuclear rocket weaponry was introduced in all branches of the armed forces.

It composed the basis of the fire and strike power of the army, air force and navy. Were created strategic missile forces, which placed with the main form of the armed forces, by decisive means of the containment of aggressor and his rout in the war '3.

FOOTNOTE '3. See S. Sokolov. Beloved creation of the party and people. - "Soviet Russia", on 23 February, 1971. ENDFOOTNOTE.

As a result of revolutionary changes in military science the Soviet Armed Forces qualitatively changed, rose to the new step/stage, their combat power and readiness they completely satisfy contemporary requirements. Basic changes in the military-technological gas. The armed forces they led to the changes also in training of personnel. All this required further development of Soviet military science. "From a deep generalization of the new processes in the armed struggle, the comprehensive basis of the ways corresponding to new technology of waging war, said marshal R. Ya. Malinovskiy, to the great degree depends the solution of all questions of military construction, strengthening of the might of our armed forces" '4.

FOOTNOTE '4. The newspaper "Red Star", on 26 October, 1961. ENDFOOTNOTE.

It was necessary within the shortest periods to comprehend the character of nuclear war, to investigate the combat capabilities of the new types of weaponry and military technology, tasks emergent in connection with this of the forms of the armed forces and arms of service, ways of their preparation/training for waging of war with the use/application of nuclear weaponry. It was necessary to in a new way investigate the significance economic, moral and other factors in the missile and nuclear weapons warfare.

On the basis of Leninist ideas, their further creative development and generalization of the experience of the past was formed contemporary military science and military art ''.

FOOTNOTE ''. See "V. I. Lenin and Soviet military science". M., 1970, p 107. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The leading role in the creative development of our military thought belongs to CPSU. the party introduced its new word into Marxist-Leninist teaching about the war and armies, into military science and in the development of contemporary Soviet military doctrine. In this case the party proceeded from scientific appraisal of the contemporary stage of world development, its characteristic characteristics and, first of all, situation about the fact that the imperialism - sole source of aggressive wars; that the now world

system of socialism has the decisive effect on the course of social development.

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The party gave the appraisal of character and types of modern wars, ratio to them of the socialist countries; it determined a social-political, class content of the missile and nuclear weapons warfare, it revealed the danger of the overgrowing of local wars into the world thermonuclear war. It opened the factors, which decide course and outcome of modern war; it showed the function of socialist state and its armed forces on the national and international scales; the significance of the revolution in military science and of the violent scientific and technical progress.

In accordance with these regulations was solved the problem of Soviet military doctrine.

The military doctrine of any state has two sides: socio-political and military-technological. Both sides are closely interconnected, is had an effect on each other. However, leading is socio-political side. It determines the character of the military tasks of Soviet state, the main direction/axis of the construction of the Soviet Armed Forces '‘.

FOOTNOTE ' '. See the "Methodological problems of military theory and practice". M, 1969, p 285-286. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Under the contemporary conditions are most probable large/coarse wars not between the imperialistic countries, but imperialistic bloc against the socialist countries. Consequently, new world war in its political content will take the shape of a struggle of two opposite world systems - socialist and capitalist ' '.

FOOTNOTE ' '. See "V. I. Lenin and the Soviet Armed Forces". M, 1969, p 201. ENDFOOTNOTE.

From the socio-political content of war and already now determined deployment of forces in the international arena it follows that the new world war from both sides will carry coalition character. Aggressive imperialistic bloc will oppose the powerful/thick coalition of socialist bloc countries, united under unity of goal and under commonality of the interests of the defense of the conquests of socialism. War to its scales will acquire intercontinental character. Radically will change the role of space. According to the character of the means used in the war it most probably will be thermonuclear war. By main and decisive means of

waging world war will be nuclear weaponry, and the basic means of delivery to the target - rocket/missile of different types.

One of the characteristic features of possible world war is the exceptional role of the initial period of war.

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Its significance is determined by the fact that the imperialists plan against the USSR and other socialist countries the surprise nuclear attack whose consequences can be exclusively heavy ''.

FOOTNOTE ''. See "Problems of revolution in military science", p 26-28. ENDFOOTNOTE.

From the enumerated most important features of possible world war it follows that changes in the character of modern war and main combat materiel unavoidably must involve changes both in the very content of the armed struggle and in the ways of its conduct, which, naturally, is considered by the military doctrine.

Soviet military doctrine considers the close cooperation of socialist bloc countries in the struggle against imperialistic aggression and has its effect on the solution of the overall missions

of these countries. The military doctrines of socialist states in their political unit are uniform, but in technical section between them there are definite/determined differences. These differences reflect different levels of the development of productive forces and national characteristics.

Between military doctrine and military science there is a close interdependence and an interdependence, but there is a difference. Military science - is the theory of military science. It is more dynamic, movable, than doctrine. Doctrine is based on the leading political principles of state and theoretical data of military science. Science analyzes objective laws, doctrine leans on her conclusions/derivations. Difference consists also of the fact that the doctrine accepted by state is the uniform system of views, free from the subjective views and the appraisals. This is guide to action. However, in science are inherent the struggle of opinions, difference in the points of view, equal scientific representations, hypotheses which do not acquire the character of official views on military questions.

Difference exists also in the time of action of their situations and conclusions/derivations, and also in connection with the past and in the penetration in the future. Science in depth studies the experience of the past, extracting entire valuable for the present

and the future. However, doctrine takes this from military science in the finished form. It exists for the present and nearest future, are determined the tasks of military construction for a comparatively limited period. But in the course of the development of military science appear new conditions and factors of the armed struggle, as a result of which the military doctrine begins to lag behind the life and it is replaced by new. Science is intended to lay road practitioner, to foresee the foreseeable future, to a certain extent to guide the development of military science.

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Interdependence and interdependence of military science and military doctrine consist also of that, the how first correctly reflects the development of military science, and the second considers this development. If military science, relying on faulty methodology, distorted reflects objective reality, it lags behind the life, then this will be reflected also in the development of the military doctrine.

Our military doctrine carries offensive character. However, this has nothing in common with the aggressiveness of the military doctrine of the imperialistic countries. The Soviet Union and the socialist bloc countries are not assembled to someone to attack. But

if they attack on them, then they will do entire possible so as to wage war in a most offensive manner to enemy's destruction.

Contemporary Soviet doctrine considers that the American imperialism undertakes enormous efforts/forces in order to overtake and to outdistance the Soviet Union and other socialist bloc countries in the region of military technology and on the level of the fighting efficiency of armies. The USA it continues by rapid rates to develop rocket-nuclear weaponry and other means of the conduct of the armed struggle, to improve the organizational structure of the armed forces. The authors of the book "Foremost Strategy for America" in the searches/scannings for the ways "to place the USSR on the elbows" recommend the increasing of armaments race in order to attain maintenance by the USA and by their allies of "military-technological superiority over the Communist bloc" ''.

FOOTNOTE '' . R Strausr-Hupe, W. Kintner, S. Possony. A Forward strategy fon America, p 161. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Taking into account contemporary situation, our doctrine considers that the organization of the forms of the armed forces and arms of service must be sufficiently flexible, that corresponds to different conditions of the conduct of the armed struggle. Military science, and, first of all, the theory of military art, realizing the

requirements of the military doctrine, investigates questions of the creation of superiority in forces and means not only of strategic, but also operational-tactical order/formation.

New in modern war is the problem of the front and rear. The boundaries between the front and the rear in the war ever more wash/erase/obliterate themselves. On the unit of the deep rear can be plotted/applied the nuclear attacks of rocket forces and aviation, and also the ordinary strikes/shocks of Air Force. The rear threaten airborne troops of enemy, and sometimes and the large/coarse grouping of the tank and mechanized troops.

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Therefore the contemporary rear must be ready for the defense from the nuclear missile attacks, for the repulsion of the attack of the airborne and diversionary vanguards, to the conduct of struggle with the bursting open tanks. Hence the need for the organized civil defense.

Civil defense is organized in the cities and the villages - at the factories, the plants, in the state farms and the kolkhozes<sup>100</sup>.

FOOTNOTE<sup>100</sup>. See P. T. Yegorov, I. A. Shlyakhov et al. Civil

defense. M., 1966, p 7-23. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Its basic task - to ensure the defense of population from the nuclear missile attacks of enemy, to rapidly eliminate the consequences of such strikes/shocks, to contribute to the uninterrupted work of enterprises and command agencies and supply, and to also carry on with the aid of the troop units the struggle with the enemy bursting open into the rear.

From the aforesaid it follows that the Soviet military doctrine has great significance in further strengthening of the defensive capacity of our native land and all socialist bloc countries. However, doctrine is not dogma, but guide to action. It has the force of law, by it are guided our military personnel, but this does not eliminate organizational, creative work. On the contrary, doctrine is the basis which gives to organizational work the purposeful character unity of views and efforts/forces, directed toward an increase in the power of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Relying on the achievements of military science, Soviet military doctrine expresses the specific problems, directed toward maximum use of superiority of the socialist order over the capitalistic. Thereby it personifies Leninist military ideas, creatively applying and developing them under the new historical conditions.

The nuclear rocket power of the USSR as the result of scientific and technical revolution and, therefore, revolution in military science, reliably serves the interests of the defense not only of our country, but also other countries of socialism and all peace-loving peoples. Being the powerful factor of the restraint of aggressors and retention/preservation/maintaining peace throughout the world, it contributes to strengthening the positions of the world system of socialism. The power of our power was and remains main obstacle on the route/path of imperialistic warmongers, it plays enormous progressive role, being the guarantee of the world, socialism and democracy. "Everything know, comrades, noted L. I. Brezhnev, what great means and efforts/forces stands content and armament of contemporary army. But when discussion deals with the fates of the gains of the Socialist Revolution, about the world for hundreds of millions of people, then it is necessary to proceed with great material expenditures. And thus far there is an imperialism, until it foregoes the attempts by force it will be stopped humanity's social progress, the socialist countries will in every possible way secure their defense ... retain vigilance, in every possible way increase the combat readiness of our military forces and, as the saying goes, keep their powder dry" <sup>101</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>101</sup>. "Pravda", on 9 July, 1968. ENDFOOTNOTE.

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To it is necessary henceforth increase the scientific-theoretical superiority of our country. For these purposes military science must maximally use all achievements of various sciences via more closed alliance with them.

The scientific and technical potential of the Soviet Union is characterized by the superiority of our science by the number of key positions in the world science. On its base grows/rises and changes contemporary war potential. War potential today - these are foremost military science, foremost military art, which develops on the basis of the newest achievements of science and technology. Under the contemporary conditions it is more than in the past, superiority in the scientific and technical potential over the potential enemy has directly an effect on superiority in the armament and the military technology, in the military theory and the practice. The Communist Party, which ensures the closest and most fruitful alliance of the policy and science, is guided by the instructions of V. I. Lenin about the fact that "before the alliance of the representatives of science, proletariat and technology will keep balance no dark/nonluminous force" <sup>102</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>102</sup>. V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 40, page 189. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Science increasingly more becomes the direct productive force of society. All sides of the manifestation of science as productive force in a definite/determined manner are transformed also in the field of military science.

The continuous scientific and technical progress creates objective possibilities for further revolutionary transformations in military science, appearances of the more advanced means and even the more powerful/thicker weaponry of waging war. Therefore the Communist Party, its central committee it is started our military personnel to in time note the new trends and phenomena in the development of military science, to develop/process and to put into production newest combat materiel, to equip with them our armed forces, to improve their organization, ways and forms of the armed struggle, training and education of the military forces, to increase quality and intensity of combat and political training.

CPSU pays considerable attention to the development of our military science and military art. Directed by the party, Soviet

military science from the Marxist-Leninist positions approaches the appraisal of modern war, the development of ways and forms of the conduct of military activities in accordance with possible conditions of its emergence.

In resolution of the XXIII congress on the summary report to the CC CPSU it is emphasized that the accounting period "confirmed the conclusion of Moscow conferences 1957 and 1960 about the fact that the aggressive nature of imperialism did not change.

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The events of latter/last time testify about reinforcing of blasting activities of the imperialists against the countries, which embarked on the path of social progress. The main reactionary force of the present, which protrudes in world gendarme's role, is American imperialism" 100.

FOOTNOTE 100. "Materials of the XXIII Congress of CPSU". M., 1966, p 186. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The party aimed Soviet military researchers at resolving of such military philosophical problems as the role of economic, social-political, moral-psychological factors for achievement of

victory in the missile and nuclear weapons warfare<sup>104</sup>.

FOOTNOTE<sup>104</sup>. See I. A. Seleznev. War and ideological struggle. M., 1964, p 174-190, 209-224. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The party was necessary to give more than attention to questions of the Leninist methodology of military science, to the use/application of materialistic dialectics with the resolution of contemporary military problems.

Before the scientific cadres arose the task, relying on V. I. Lenin's military-theoretical legacy, of deeply uncover the character of modern war, the essence of processes and laws governing the revolution in military science, to investigate the most important problems of modern war, to more daringly develop/process new ways and forms of tactical, operational and strategic activities, to determine and strategic activities, to determine the optimum ways further building of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In this case Soviet military science proceeds from the firm Leninist situation about the fact that the wars always were and they will remain the continuation of the policy of one or the other classes or states until disappear their giving rise to social reasons, which proceed from exploitive classes.

Reflecting the aggressive essence of imperialism, bourgeois theorists create one after another concept of preparation/training and unleashing of war against the socialist bloc countries and other peaceful states. For the shift/relief to the suffered failure/dip/trough doctrine of "mass nuclear retribution" arrived the doctrine of "flexible reaction", which understood the same lot <sup>103</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>103</sup>. See V. Kulakov. Origin and the essence of the strategy of "flexible reaction". - "Military history log/journal", 1968, No 3.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

The recently Bourgeoise and, first of all, American military theorists intensely deal with the development of the ways of waging local war. Fearing that world missile and nuclear weapons warfare can be finished for capitalism by full/total/complete break-up, imperialistic circles for the realization of their aggressive plans created the theory of local wars. Imperialistic ideologists attempt to demonstrate that the local wars are safe for the peoples and even they are advantageous because of laborer. In reality such wars conceal threat for all humanity, since they can grow in the world nuclear war <sup>104</sup>.

FOOTNOTE 100. See V. Matsulenko. Local wars of imperialism (1948-1968). - "Military history log/journal", 1968, No 9.  
ENDFOOTNOTE.

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Local wars can become the detonators of the missile and nuclear weapons warfare. Exposing the reactionary character of the so-called "small ones", or "limited", the wars, unleashed by imperialists, V. I. Lenin as early as 1917 wrote: "... take the history of those small wars which they (imperialists. - N. A.) they conducted before the great, "small" because Europeans in them disastrously a little, but *died* then hundreds of thousands of those peoples which they suffocated, which from their point of view even peoples they do not consider (some Asiatics, Africans - perhaps this peoples?); with these peoples conducted the wars of this type: they were unarmed, and then they shot from machine guns. War this is the continuation ... of the policy of captures, executions of whole nationalities, unprecedented atrocities ..." 107.

FOOTNOTE 107. V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 32, p 86.  
ENDFOOTNOTE.

These Leninist words very crucial resound today.

Under the contemporary conditions sharply increased the dependence of the military power of the country on the state of economy. This is caused by the fact that is now for the production of the complicated and expensive armament necessary the high level of science and technology. Our party and Soviet military science follows the instruction of V. I. Lenin about that which without the most serious economic preparation of new modern war against the imperialism is impossible. Development of nuclear weaponry, powerful/thick rockets/missiles - these main decisive means of modern war - the result of the achievements of economy, science and technology.

Soviet military science in its studies proceeds from the accounting of the fact that the capability of the economy of the country for the mass production of military technology, especially nuclear rocket weaponry, determines the material prerequisites/premises of victory. Specifically, material and technical providing of our armed forces allows for them immediately it converts/transfers to the most decisive, largest-scale, lightning and unexpected for the enemy activities by all forces and by means so that aggressor's rout would be inevitable, independent of the way of unleashing and conduct by them war.

Military science studies the role of economy, scientific and technical progress, the significance of the moral and political factor, and also the creative activity of masses in modern war. For the correct clearing up of the characteristics of modern wars fundamental significance have the instructions of V. I. Lenin about the role in them of national masses <sup>100</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>100</sup>. See V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 9, p 154. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Soviet military science proceeds from the fact that the future war will require the ceiling voltage of the forces of the people and army. The use/application of new combat means will lead to the fact that the rear at entire depth will prove to be that encompassed by war and front there will not be by the sole arena of struggle.

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Therefore the preparation for population for the war acquires now exceptional significance <sup>100</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>100</sup>. See the article of General of the Army A. Yepisheva to

"Lenin's legacy they are accurate". - "Izvestiya", on 22 February, 1969. ENDFOOTNOTE.

For achievement of victory in the war will be required the giant voltage not only of material, but also moral forces, skillful political, state and military leadership, greatest heroism and self-sacrifice of the people and armed forces, a fundamental understanding by them of the valid goals for which will be accomplished bloodshed. Leninist situation about the fact that in any war the victory in the final analysis depends on the state of the spirit of those masses which in the field of battle spill their blood, its requirement about the need for placing on the scientific ground the study of the facts, which characterize one or the other psychological processes, acquired under the contemporary conditions an even greater significance and urgency. The missile and nuclear weapons warfare will impose extremely high requirements on the military characteristics of the people, their moral staying power/persistency. Victory in modern war will gain the one who possesses not only the newest technology and armament, but also who is capable under the most difficult conditions to maintain high moral spirit and will of the victory <sup>110</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>110</sup>. See N. Tabanov. New weaponry and moral factor. - the "communist of the armed forces", 1969, No 2, page 25-32. ENDFOOTNOTE.

To man as before belongs the decisive role in the war. In the resolution of this problem Soviet military science is guided by Leninist situation, that modern war requires the competent and prepared soldier and officer, the armament of army with foremost combat technology, the organization of military science, which stands at the height of the newest requirements <sup>111</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>111</sup>. See V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, v 9, p 155-156. ENDFOOTNOTE.

These Leninist instructions are especially urgent during our days and have enormous practical significance in the military construction. In this case a question about the formation of soldiers' high moral qualities inseparably is connected with a question about their military-technological preparation/training.

Under the conditions of applying the nuclear rocket weaponry not only sharply rise the requirements for military forces' moral spirit, but also grows/rises in it the proportion of the psychological preparedness of the soldier and officers <sup>112</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>112</sup>. See M. V. Zakharov. On the scientific approach to the

leadership by military forces. M, 1967, p 52-61. ENDFOOTNOTE.

This question, which supposes the realization of the system of specific measures in the process of combat and political training, education in the soldiers of such mental/psychic qualities of will which are necessary for the successful activities in modern combat, initiative, persistence, excerpt, composure, resoluteness - one of the important tasks, confronting Soviet military science.

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The complexity of its solution lies in the fact that in people's peaceful conditons it cannot be entirely trained to the effect of nuclear explosion and action of its damaging factors. Therefore is necessary the improvement of simulators and their composite use/application in the practice of training, the wider use of more graphic means of training, cinema, television, etc., which to a certain degree can create the appropriate psychological situation. One should emphasize that psychological preparation/training must be combined with the moral and political, which is basis of the development of soldier's high spiritual qualities.

The force of the army of socialist state lies in the fact that entire its life and activity are inspired by the elevated and

noble/precious ideals of communism. The powerful technology which has available the Soviet country, is located in the hands of the soldiers, deeply convinced of the rightness the body of work, which they protect, ready to go on victim into the name of freedom and independence of their fatherland and all camp of socialism.

The consciousness of man, his character and moral qualities change, are developed together with the development of society, its productive forces and production relations. This conformity with the law, revealed by a Marxist -Leninist theory, relates also to the personnel of army. High moral spirit, devotion to Marxist-leninsim to ideas, the consciousness of the historical validity of communist cause in personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, which have available all contemporary combat materiel, make our army of invincible.

Soviet military science, relying on Leninist instructions, opened the role both of the permanent and temporary/time, arriving factors in modern war. This question was in particular, it was presented in the command of the national commissar of defense I. V. Stalin of 23 February, 1942, where it is discussed such permanent factors as durability/permanence of the rear, moral spirit of army, quantity and the quality of divisions, the armament of army, organization capabilities of the commanding composition. At the same time, as showed experience, military science cannot be restricted to

the study only of the indicated factors. There are such permanent factors, which, without being decisive into some cases, can under the known conditions acquire the determining significance. Their number, for example, includes the time factor. Furthermore, it is not possible to forget the factors which it is not accepted to consider constantly operating: full/total/complete readiness for the discovery/opening of military activities, advantageous strategic situation, etc. These factors can act not only in the beginning, but also in the course of war. Moreover, their role can substantially be changed depending on the level of development of military technology. Thus, for instance, proceeds work concerning this factor as the surprise which under certain conditions can become the decisive factor of the armed struggle.

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Under the contemporary conditions to the enormous degree increased the role of science, including military. Therefore to a number of the permanent factors, which are determining the fates of war, should be related military science.

Military science great place assigns to the study of different military factors. For example, it investigates such factors of the contemporary armed struggle as technical the level of all forms of

the armed forces and arms of service, the military-technological culture of military personnel, their operational-technical preparation/training, combat training and military forces' military skill, the ability of military personnel to independently and creatively solve the problems of organization and conduct of combat operations, the knowledge of the possibilities of enemy and his methods of struggle, the capability to exhibit reasonable initiative, to act, after conforming to the concrete/specific/actual situation and at the same time actively, decisively.

Besides the study of significance and role of economic and moral factors, military theory is occupied by a deep study of war potential. By war potential at present are understood the military possibilities of state, its capability to have those completely contemporary armed forces, equipped by all by necessary for the successful conduct of missile and nuclear weapons warfare and conquest of the victory over the strong enemy. In our time the defensive capacity of the country is determined not so much by the fact such as quantity of soldiers located under the gun, as fact such as firepower and what means of delivery/procurement available of this country. This situation becomes one of that leading in military science.

Therefore the Communist Party attaches enormous significance to

the construction of the Soviet Armed Forces taking into account the revolutionary transformations which occur in military science.

I the construction the Soviet Armed Forces, as in all other regions, the Communist Party is guided by a precise compass - life-giving Marxist-Leninist theory. The party - enemy of subjectivism and gravity flow in the military construction. To it are alien schemes, precocious conclusions/derivations and hasty, detached from the reality solutions and activity, boasting and babbling, the unwillingness to consider the achievements of military science. The activity of the party in the region of military construction is determined by those principles which are developed by V. I. Lenin, they are checked, confirmed and enriched by the historical experience of the civil/civilian and Great Patriotic War.

Our party, its central committee are always guided by the instructions of V. I. Lenin about the fact that with the strong/firm Red Army we are invincible.

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Task of that consists in order on the basis of the correct accounting of the objective conformities with the law, which are determining the construction of the armed forces, to guide their development in

strict accordance with the possibilities of economy and the requirements of future war, it is reasonable to match the relationship/ratio of different forms of the armed forces and arms of service in them and to create the best forms of their organization.

In the party leadership of the armed forces is personified indissoluble unity of the army and people. Unity of the army and people Lenin considered one of the most important principles of Soviet military construction. The Communist Party proceeds from the fact that, however is great the significance of the armed force for providing of the safety of state, its defense power is not reduced and cannot be reduced only to this force. In the final analysis in military science the decisive role belongs to the people. Specifically, the people, led by the party, is the creator of army, it gives to it its sons, are created for it technology and weaponry, it feeds and it dresses it, supplies by ideas and moods.

Fortifying unity of the army and people, our party considerable attention focuses on explanation of the national character of the work of the defense of Soviet state, to an increase in the responsibility not only of the soldiers, but also all Soviet people for the provision of safety of the native land.

The Communist Party in every possible way contributes to the

development of a defense-mass work among the population, the propaganda of military science and military-technological knowledge, to the physical education of young generation. Great role in the accomplishment of these missions belongs to komsomol, public defense organizations, in particular to the Voluntary Soc for Coop with the Army, air force, and navy (DOSAAF [ - All-union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air force, and Navy).

In unity and cohesion of all nations, in the friendship of the peoples V. I. Lenin saw the most important source of strength and invincibility of our army. The principle of the equality of laws/rights and responsibilities of all citizens from the defense of the native land found its reflection in the program of CPSU. "The defense of the fatherland, service in the Soviet Armed Forces, it is emphasized in the program of the party, Soviet citizen's high and honorary responsibility" <sup>113</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>113</sup>. Materials of the XXII Congress of CPSU". M., 1961, p 404. ENDFOOTNOTE.

V. I. Lenin considered the organizational principles of the construction of the army and navy the greatest and complex question. This problem was very complicated for Soviet military science and not contemporary stage. The most important organizational principle of

the Soviet Armed Forces and in the contemporary epoch is construction them as cadre, constantly ready to activities army.

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This principle most completely satisfies the requirement of the program of CPSU "to support the defense power of Soviet state, the combat readiness of its armed forces at the level, which ensures the decisive and utter defeat of any enemy who will dare to encroach on the Soviet native land" <sup>114</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>114</sup>. "Materials of the XXII Congress of CPSU", p 404.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

The construction of the Soviet Armed Forces occurs taking into account the fact that, in spite of the enormous power of nuclear weaponry and the effectiveness of the use/application of rockets/missiles, the success in the war can be achieved only in result of the combination of rocket weapon with other combat materiel. Therefore as the basis of military construction is assumed requirement about the need for developing and improving all forms of the armed forces, kind of troops, their weapons, technology, organization and preparation/training.

The principle of military art, consisting in the fact that the victory in the war is achieved by the combined efforts/forces of all branches of the armed forces by maximum the voltage of forces and complete utilization of combat capabilities of the combat means, acquires an even greater urgency under the conditions of the missile and nuclear weapons warfare.

In the process of the construction of the Soviet Armed Forces the stop/emphasis is done to those forces and combat materiel which will be used for solving of the most important tasks and achieving of the main goals of war. On the basis of the recommendations of military science our armed forces continuously improve their organization, which corresponds to contemporary requirements. Harmonically are developed all forms of the armed forces and kind of troops <sup>118</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>118</sup>. See I. I. Yakubovskiy<sup>K</sup>. Our revolution knows how to protect itself. - the "Red Star". 23 February 1971. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The new combat means imposed the increased requirements on the command cadres of army. Recently to the new step/stage rose general/common/total formation, culture and workmanship of officer cadres. More than third officers, and in some branches of the armed forces and arms of service and that are more - people with the higher

education. Several times increased technical-engineering cadres <sup>116</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>116</sup>. See A. Grechko. Indestructible shield of the native land. - "Pravda", on 23 February, 1971. ENDFOOTNOTE.

A commander-engineer becomes now central figure in our armed forces, especially in the strategic missile forces, the Navy and the Air Forces <sup>117</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>117</sup>. The "Communist of the Armed Forces", 1966, No 3, p 14. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The complexity of modern war with the use/application of nuclear weaponry extremely elevates the role of the centralized, solid and flexible one-man command in the command by troops <sup>118</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>118</sup>. See "Materials of the XXII Congress of CPSU", p 404. ENDFOOTNOTE.

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Of the commander at all levels is required courage and persistence, the initiative and the independence, solid of waves and purposefulness, the ability to rapidly make a decision, to pose

problem and to control its execution '1'.

FOOTNOTE '1'. M. V. Zakharov. Indices works p 62-79. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Situation can be formed so that the commander have to immediately give order, without listening different references and reports. From the subordinates will be required the most rigid attentiveness, implicit execution of commands and commands. This it is possible to attain only on the basis of one-man command and high military discipline, daily education and training of military forces. Without the realization of these requirements it cannot be high combat readiness.

High combat readiness - concept not abstract, but specific embodied into precise detachments, expressed in the hours and the minutes, the detachments which cannot be violated, without undergoing serious risk.

The more complicated the technology, the more the outcome of combat operations depends on the degree of mastery of it by personnel. Depends this on the fact that very complex contemporary technology to with more difficulty control in combat. Are required particular definition in the activities, accounting of many factors during the more limited regime of time, which imposes new

requirements on soldiers, increases their mental, moral and physical load. With the complication of technology completely different can be the consequences of soldier's technical unpreparedness. One work when did not shoot submachine gun at attacking soldiers' circuit, and entirely another, if due to ignorance of technology was not in proper time and precisely produced rocket launching. In order to launch combat missile, are required the activities maximally matched on seconds. For the execution of a similar complex of works are necessary great responsibility and definition of the execution of responsibilities by each soldier. In the program of CPSU it is indicated, that our armed forces must be the clear and mounted organism, have high organization and discipline, masterfully make problems, set before them by the party, by government, by the people.

As already mentioned, one of important problems of military science V. I. Lenin considered the correct appraisal of the relationship/ratio of forces in the war, a precise accounting of forces and means of his and enemy. This Leninist instruction has enormous practical significance especially under the conditions of the missile and nuclear weapons warfare.

In declaration and statement of Moscow conferences 1957 and 1960, in the basic document of the international conference of the Communist and worker parties, taking place during June 1969 in

Moscow, and in the documents of our party are also emphasized that the relationship/ratio of forces changed in favor of the socialist countries.

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"Socialism, is said in the program CPSU, gave of the peace-loving peoples powerful/thick supplies for the restraint of imperialistic aggression "120.

FOOTNOTE 120. "Materials of the XXII Congress of CPSU", p 362.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

The forces of imperialism are considerably weaker than it is earlier, but cannot be underestimated them. The underestimation of the forces of the enemy, possibilities of use/application by them the nuclear rocket weaponry can lead to quite serious consequences. Under the contemporary conditions especially urgent resound V. I. Lenin's words about that which is necessary to clearly know its enemy.

One of important problems of military science V. I. Lenin considered leadership of war and the armed forces. The principles of leadership developed by him of the armed struggle are checked by the experience of the civil/civilian and Great Patriotic War. The worked

out principles of unity of political, economic and military leadership by the armed struggle in centralization of leadership of the armed forces during the reasonable combination of collectiveness and personal responsibility of heads continuously are improved and are developed with the Communist Party. The character of the missile and nuclear weapons warfare even more complicates the problem of leadership of war and by the armed forces.

A question about the structure of the organs of leadership of the country and by the armed forces during the war requires special study. But it is completely obvious that at the basis of this structure must lie/rest the principles, developed by V. I. Lenin. The Leninist situation: "it is not possible to forget the giant importance of uniform leadership" <sup>121</sup> has great practical value, also, during our days.

FOOTNOTE <sup>121</sup>. V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works v 11, p 340.  
ENDFOOTNOTE.

It is completely obvious that the character of modern war requires an even stricter centralization of leadership of the country and by the armed forces.

Life advances number of new and complicated problems in the

region of the command by troops. It imposes higher requirements for the leading and organizational activity of the command echelons of command of all degrees. These requirements is caused: extremely high technical equipment of the military forces, by presence in their composition of the nuclear rocket weaponry, radio-electronic and other newest military technology, by basic, fundamental changes in ways and forms of the conduct of military activities, by increase in modern war of the role of the moral and political factor, the ideological training of soldiers, by the complication in connection with this of the tasks of leadership by military forces, training and education of military forces by the coalition character of modern war.

All this raised requirements for the commanders and the headquarters, to the methods of their work on the command by troops, by forces and by means <sup>122</sup>.

FOOTNOTE <sup>122</sup>. The "Problems of revolution in military science", p 32-36. ENDFOOTNOTE.

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Requiring from military personnel of mastery of Leninist military-theoretical legacy, the party teaches that it must carry

systematic, consistent character and be conducted taking into account public and scientific and technical progress, in connection with tasks and characteristics of contemporary situation. The party strives so that military theory our constructed in the ideological-theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism would correctly reflect the requirements of life and would contribute to unity of activities with the accomplishment of missions in any sector of military activity.

Most complicated is the strategic planning of military activities, the selection of the direction/axis of main attack and its provision. Planning military activities under the contemporary conditions became serious scientific problem, definition of the composition of the armed forces for the peaceful and military time, creation of the reserves of military technology, first of all the nuclear rocket means as the basic means of war, and material resources, the deployment of strategic grouping, the organization of the comprehensive provision of the armed forces during the war - these and other questions of planning acquired special importance. In their solution extremely important role plays foresight. Soviet military science demonstrated that the existed theory of strategic offensive, the devoted main role to ground forces, no longer satisfied the requirements of the missile and nuclear weapons warfare. The system of state apparatus, economic potential, nuclear

strategic means, armed force of the enemy became attainable for the nuclear rocket weaponry can be destroyed shortly in entire theater operations.

Primary tasks of war under the contemporary conditions must solve strategic missile forces, long-range aviation and nuclear powered submarines. The nuclear rocket weaponry gives the possibility to enlarge the frames/scopes of war, which can encompass simultaneously entire territory of the coalition of hostile governments. The application of the massed nuclear attacks with the aid of the strategic means makes it possible to strive the political purposes in short periods.

Further development obtained Leninist requirement about the need for having the overwhelming superiority of forces at the decisive moment/factor and in the decisive area. But to this situation is packed the new content. Now already it is not possible to concentrate a great quantity of forces and means on the small sectors, as this was done in the past in order not to place military forces under the strike/shock of mass-destruction weapon.

In the missile and nuclear weapons warfare the concentration of forces and means in the decisive directions/axes for solving primary tasks will be evinced, first of all, by the massed use/application

but to the main trends of nuclear weaponry with the observance of the requirements of the distributed formation of the military forces, high-maneuver rapid activities in the elected directions/axes.

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The most acute problem of Soviet military science under the contemporary conditions is the development of the methods of conducting the missile and nuclear weapons warfare. Under the conditions for the rapid development of the nuclear rocket weaponry, radio-electronic and other newest combat technology an even greater significance acquired the demand of V. I. Lenin about the fact that is unwise or even criminally conduct of that army, which does not prepare to master all types of weaponry, all means and receptions/methods of the struggles which there is or they can be in the enemy.

Military science considers that under the conditions of applying the nuclear rocket weaponry are possible the following forms of strategic activities: the nuclear missile attacks, military activities in the land theaters, defense of the territory of the country from the nuclear attacks of enemy and military activities in the ocean theaters<sup>133</sup>.

FOOTNOTE 123. See "History of wars and military art". M., 1970, p 498-499. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The mass use/application of new combat materiel establishes another interdependence between the strategy, the operational art and by tactics. If in the past wars strategy achieved the expressed goals exclusively by means of combat, battles and operations/processes, conducted by ground forces, navy and by aviation, then now strategy has its inherent means - strategic missile forces. They can solve important strategic problems and create conditions for conducting of operations/processes and combat operations of other branches of the armed forces. In this case the basic tasks of conducting the combat operations will be solved by the nuclear attacks of operational-tactical nuclear means. Therefore military forces must know how to conduct such combat operations.

On the basis of universal analysis of all changes, which occur in military science, Soviet military science drew the conclusion that the ways of waging modern war will be others, than in the last war, and they will depend on a number of factors. First of all from by what method will be unleashed the war, such as it will take character, what weaponry will find use, on what theater will be developed military activities, etc. Military science determined the concrete/specific/actual forms of the use/application of each of the

branches of the armed forces in the nuclear war.

It provides that the operations/processes of any branch of the armed forces must be strictly matched between themselves on the basis of uniform strategic concept, goal-directed to the solution of the overall missions of the armed struggle. This cooperation of the efforts/forces of branches of the armed forces under single leadership can be carried out in the form of strategical operations.

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In these operations/processes must participate all branches of the armed forces each of which conducts their operations/processes, different in the scales and the designation/purpose, but united under common will. The main force of strategical operation are nuclear means, first of all strategic missile forces.

It is completely obvious that in the missile and nuclear weapons warfare of the victory over the strong hostile coalition it is possible to attain only by the decisive attack, directed toward its utter defeat. Task lies in the fact that to educate army, and, first of all, command units, in the active offensive harm, to train for their conduct of rapid, highly maneuverable combat operations following the nuclear attacks.

Under the conditions of the missile and nuclear weapons warfare the Soviet Armed Forces must be ready to the most decisive offensive operations. However, in the course of war they can take place and defensive operations by which must be trained our military forces. Soviet military science costs on that point of view, that also now retains its force the Leninist situation about the need for mastery of all forms of struggle, but not any one of them. But the basic form of military activities remains offensive. This Leninist requirement with an even greater persistence must be put into practice. Only by decisive strategic offensive it is possible to demolish enemy.

Thus, Soviet military science developed the ways of conducting the armed struggle taking into account the use/application of new means and, first of all, the nuclear rocket weaponry, conducts improvement and seeking of new ways and forms of the conduct of military activities taking into account the improvement of those existing and appearance of new combat materiel. Continue to be improved and to be developed all other combat materiel and types of military technology, capable of having an effect on a change in ways and forms of the conduct of military activities.

In the period of revolution in military science all most

important Leninist situations on questions of military art underwent their further development. Being guided by V. I. Lenin's military-*theoretical* legacy, resolutions of the Communist Party, our officer cadres successfully solve the new problems of military art, caused by revolutionary changes in military science.

Thus, the successes of Soviet military science are caused, first of all, by the fact that the party, following on the route/path, indicated <sup>by the</sup> great Lenin, organized and headed development of science and technology, in short periods it developed and strengthened the economic power of Soviet state. Achievements in the field of military construction and military science - result of the enormous organizational activity of the Communist Party.

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As a result of scientific and technical revolution we succeeded in to put an end to the short-term atomic monopoly of the USA and thus eliminating inequality in the means of waging modern war. Shortly was created reliable nuclear rocket shield for the USSR and the socialist bloc countries, that strengthened its military might. In the leadership of the Leninist party, armed by revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory, in its that organizing and guide of activity the guarantee of further development of Soviet military science.

The enormous contribution to the development of Leninist situations on problems of the construction of the Soviet Armed Forces and military science introduced the program accepted by the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. A deep and comprehensive analysis of contemporary epoch, relationship/ratio of forces in the international arena, basic changes in the means of the conduct of war and our potential enemies allowed the Communist Party correct to evaluate growing significance of the problem of war and peace, to make a conclusion about the possibility of preventing the world nuclear war, to outline the concrete/specific/actual ways of strengthening the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union and its armed forces, and to also indicate the way of further development of military science.

The Communist Party in its program creatively developed Leninist ideas on all basic problems of Soviet military doctrines and military science, after bringing into accord our military theory with the practice of present day.

In the program of CPSU are formulated the parties being basic views on the possible character of future war, to contemporary combat materiel, the ways of waging war and the direction/axis of our

military construction. Program situations on these questions are developed in materials of the XXIII Party Congress in the actions of Soviet military men, in our military theorists' labor/works. Is worked out scientific theory about the possible character of the missile and nuclear weapons warfare, are developed questions of strategic of use of branches of the armed forces, gradually were formed new theoretical views on the ways of organization and conducting the operations/processes.

Following the Leninist principle of unity of theory and practice, Soviet military science showed its high art of the dialectical analysis of the events of military history and contemporary practice, it showed the significance of the foremost military theory, which uses by powerful/thick searchlight in elucidation and disclosure/expansion of the new phenomena of military science.

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On the eve of a 100-year-anniversary from the birthday of V. I. Lenin were carried out army maneuvers "Dvina". In their course were checked the most important theoretical situations of Soviet military science in the contemporary stage of its development on such questions as landing in the rear of those defending of operational

landing force in the composition of whole airborne division, contrary strike with the participation of major tank masses in conditions of use/application by the sides of nuclear weaponry, assault crossing water obstacle, which was being provided by the combined attack from the front and the tactical helicopter landing force from the rear, activity, staying power/persistency and enterprise in the defense and other questions.

Participants in the maneuvers - the soldiers of all arms of service demonstrated remarkable moral and political qualities and high combat skill, by work they demonstrated that they make the Leninist precept: "to learn military science in a present manner".

The successes in the region of military construction and development of military science in the contemporary epoch clearly testify about the invincible force of Leninist military-theoretical legacy.